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U. S. Intelligence Chief Fearful Of Return by Soviet to Stalinism

Allen Dulles Points to Events
in Hungary—Sees 'Undoing'
in Softening of Policy

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14

Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, suggested today that the liberties "grudgingly" given by the Soviet dictatorship at home and in the satellites might prove to be the "undoing" of the regime.

Mr. Dulles, in a speech here, said that, on the other hand, a dictator who failed to "recognize and yield to" the basic human urge for freedom would also fall. This fact accounts for the degree of liberalization allowed by the Soviet to date, he said.

Mr. Dulles spoke at the annual meeting of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities. The basic theme of his speech was the "weaknesses" of the present Soviet position.

However, Mr. Dulles said of the recent events in Hungary:

"If this is any guide to what may happen in the U. S. S. R., we may be back again to the days of ruthless Stalinism."

By contrast, Harrison E. Salisbury, former Moscow correspondent for The New York Times, said it was "plain" that the Soviet leaders could not make "any real turning back" on their course of liberalization.

He sharply criticized American foreign policy for failing to recognize and take advantage of the drastic nature of the changes in the Communist world.

Mr. Dulles did not elaborate on his brief reference to the possibility of a return to Stalinism. His brother, John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, has said that he believes the internal changes in the Communist world are "irreversible."

Chief Factors Listed

Allen Dulles cited these as main factors indicating the weakness of the Soviet system:

"They are human beings on the other side, too." The Soviet leaders have made mistakes, he said.

"A dictatorship dares not tell its people the truth, but 'in the modern age * * * they cannot keep the truth out. When a people begin to discover that their leaders are not telling them the truth,' he said, 'the seeds of mistrust and lack of confidence are sown.'"

"The denunciation of Stalin this year was 'a great gamble,' and 'when a dictatorship deliberately turns upon and degrades its former dictator, it is by that very fact undermining itself.'"

"The Soviet system, so far has raised 'the basic



Associated Press

Allen W. Dulles

question as to whether you can have a partial dictatorship," particularly in the satellite countries. Hungary "poignantly" revealed this problem, he said.

"The Soviet emphasis on education has raised a fundamental problem: 'It is impossible to prevent education from developing the critical faculties which every thinking human being possesses.'"

The events in Hungary revealed a weakness in dictatorship "which many even in the free world did not anticipate"—namely, the fact that youth apparently cannot be indoctrinated to accept a dictatorship.

Mr. Salisbury sharply criticized those who denied that there was any "new look" in the Communist world. By taking the attitude, he said, "we are deliberately turning our backs on one of the greatest opportunities of our day."

In another address, Donald A. Quarles, Secretary of the Air Force, called "disturbing" the trend toward equality in scientific and technical manpower that the Soviet had displayed.

He said:

"Long-range jet bombers are coming off the Soviet production lines, capable of delivering atomic weapons on our homeland. * * * Great jet transports are making regular runs between Russian industrial centers."

"The Soviets are capable of building atomic weapons at an imposing rate. They claim to be developing missiles designed to span oceans, and we must assume that they will be able to deliver them with the same disastrous accuracy."

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